

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## The Pactolus.

Mr. Editor: My attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of the 18th inst. on the subject of the above ship, containing statements that are misleading and untrue.

The Pactolus (by which vessel I was a passenger from China) put into Kawaihae on the 13th inst., not because provisions or water were short, but simply because the captain considered the wind unfavorable for getting the vessel to Mahukona, intending to get under way again when the wind changed.

Your correspondent's assertion about the ship having been provisioned for fifty-five days only, that the people were on short allowance for the last fifteen or twenty days, that there were indications of mutiny, and that another twenty-four hours at sea would have produced disagreeable results, is all pure fabrication and utterly untrue.

The actual facts are that when we left China on the 15th May last, we had ample provisions on board for seventy-five days and water for 100 days; that the passengers were not put on short allowance for a single day, and that the greatest of contentment reigned on board throughout the entire voyage amongst the Chinese passengers. J. E. BROWN, Charterer Pactolus.

Honolulu, 25th July, 1891.

The information referred to was obtained from an officer of the steamer which towed the Pactolus from Kawaihae to Mahukona, and was believed to be correct.—Ed.]

## Kohala Road Matters.

Mr. Editor: The Kohala Road Board is able to defend itself against any attacks that are worthy of notice, but after reading the letter signed "Kenelm," in your issue of the 14th, an outsider may perhaps be allowed to observe that as the eastern end of this district, wherein lies the Walaohia gulch, is represented in the Road Board as well as the middle and western sections, it may be inferred that there must have been some good reason for having work done on other sections of the road rather than on the gulch complained of, and this inference is sustained by the fact that the said member of the Board, with members of his household and a number of employees, cross that gulch regularly on their way to a church other than the one attended by the other members of the Board and referred to by "Kenelm." Also that the Government physician, who constitutes another member of the Board, and besides been a progressive man, is probably compelled more than any other man in the district to travel over that gulch night and day on his professional duties, would be only too glad to have it improved.

It may further be observed that some of the heaviest work on the roads has been done on the gulches in that eastern portion of the district, and certainly a Board that has effected such marked and unprecedented improvements as has the present during its term of office, is entitled at least to freedom from such absurd charges as "selfish extravagance," resorting to "blinds," and seeing "that plantation in which they are interested have first-class roads," etc., or of being guided by a "system of helping out plantations to find labor for their men in slack times," when every one who has the slightest desire to state the truth, knows full well that the boot is quite on the other leg, and we ought all to be thankful that there are seasons when large gangs of men on some of the plantations are available to the Road Board to put through rapidly heavy jobs of work that would otherwise extend over an interminable length of time, interfering with the traffic.

Walaohia gulch is a peculiarly difficult one to cross on a good grade, and inquiry would doubtless elicit the fact that work there had been deferred in part because no satisfactory grade had been determined, aside from want of funds.

There can be no injustice in giving first attention to unfinished jobs and roads that bear heavy traffic, and it is right that people who render assistance or exhibit some degree of public spirit in this matter should receive attention before those who want everything but are unwilling to assist or give an inch of land without the highest compensation. But give our Road Board the funds, and we may rest assured that as rapidly as possible the necessary improvements will be pushed forward.

Kohala, July 23d, 1891.

Judge Lichtenberg of Seattle, last summer, in a divorce case, decided that a husband is entitled to an interest in his divorced wife's separate property, where such a disposition shall appear just and equitable. In the suit in question about \$40,000 worth of property was involved. The title to the property was in the wife, but in granting the husband a divorce, Judge Lichtenberg rendered judgment, giving to Webster a portion of the property. The wife appealed to the Supreme Court on this point, but the judgment of the court below has been affirmed.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 11.—The papers of this city overflow with accounts of the popular triumph of Emperor William in London. The semi-official papers adopt a guarded tone and avoid all reference to an alliance with England as an accomplished fact. These papers simply re-echo the Emperor's speech at Guildhall. The North German Gazette remarks that the Emperor's utterances coincide completely with the views of the industrial and energetic people of Great Britain, who favor the maintenance of peace. The independent papers criticize the Emperor's reception as emphasizing the friendly sentiments of England toward Germany and toward the Emperor, as a relative of the royal family, without being a popular endorsement of Lord Salisbury's policy. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* holds that the general character of the celebrations in honor of the Emperor, and especially those of the court and Government, accordingly must be taken as an open declaration of England's adherence to the Dreikönig. Articles in the Russian and French press, illustrating the intensity of the irritation felt in Russia and France toward England, are largely quoted.

## THE KAISER'S VISIT ARRANGED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Smalley's special cablegram to the Tribune from London says: Probably the most important incident of the German Emperor's visit to England is that which begins tomorrow and ends Monday, his visit to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield. Then, if not before, it is certain that business will be done. The absolute master of the most powerful army in the world and the virtual master of the most powerful fleet will not meet and separate without exchanging views on several subjects.

One subject interesting to both is the use which each shall make of the fleet or army. What has gone before did not prepare the way for the interview and this discussion. Certainly it is not mere chance that brings the Emperor here at this moment, just after his alliance with Austria and the King of Italy has been made public. No more is it by chance that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy have been visiting the English fleet and toasting the English Queen, while their great ally was visiting England itself as her Queen's guest, and to no slight degree the guest also of the English people. Were he merely, like the Queen, the reigning monarch over a country where Parliament governs, his visit to England would mean much less, though it would mean much, and his visit to Hatfield might mean next to nothing. Being a King, and the Emperor over forty millions of valiant and sober-minded Germans, it is inconceivable that he should not exchange views with Salisbury on the relations of the two powers, and most improbable that the good understanding certainly existing between them should not be strengthened. Of course nobody knows what has passed between them.

## THE LASTING PEACE OF EUROPE.

Peace, the lasting peace of Europe, is more likely because of their meeting. So it is, in a measure, because of the Emperor's speech at Guildhall. There is in his peace assurances a ring of sincerity. Here in England, whatever may be thought abroad, the people do feel that peace is more assured than it was. In Russia and France neither his Guildhall speech nor any utterance of his is likely to be well received. There comes already from St. Petersburg an ominous whisper that the Emperor's magnificent reception in England has given umbrage to the Czar. In France everybody knows what feeling there is, whether whispered or shouted. The Emperor has spoken publicly, and far more often privately, of his delight in the welcome given him, and of his fresh appreciation of what is most characteristic and most splendid in English life. What has happened off Venice makes, like a recent event at Fiume, a strong impression abroad, probably stronger than in England. Here people think it possible for emperors and kings to go on board a British ship from motives of curiosity or civility without deep ulterior designs. Not so on the Continent, and when two such incidents occur in quick succession the significance of them seems all the greater while the German Emperor is the guest of the Queen of England. Bear in mind, says a Berlin paper, the character of the pre-arranged demonstrations which remove the last vestige of doubt respecting England's attitude toward the Triple Alliance. They are meant to show openly the intimacy of the Anglo-Italian relations. Perhaps they are. Whether they are or not they have that effect in France.

Brain workers, and all who have to stand the severe mental strain consequent on intellectual employment, find Clements' Tonic invaluable. Horlister & Co. are the Agents for the islands.

## HOME RULE.

## The Liberal Press on the Attitude of the Queen.

LONDON, June 21.—The position of the Queen in English politics is usually supposed to be generally passive. In foreign politics she has been known to be greatly interested, but with internal English politics she has hitherto been credited with interfering but little. At an opportune moment, when the Conservative scheme for local self-government for Ireland is about to be contrasted with Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, Her Majesty has permitted the publication of a confidential communication which she sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the eve of another crisis in Irish political history—the introduction of bills for the disestablishment of the church in Ireland. The inference is that Her Majesty desires to make Archbishop Tait's memoirs the medium of divulging what her attitude then was, with a view to its application to present events.

Her Majesty did not approve of the disestablishment policy, but she accepted the decision of the country, and the Commons used her influence to induce the Lords on one hand to accept the bill, and Gladstone to take conciliatory methods with the Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury was her mediator and go-between. When the bill went into the Lords the expectation was that they would reject it and that another of those constitutional crises would arise which threatened the existence of the Upper House, as now constituted. Undoubtedly, if the Peers had rejected the Disestablishment Bill, Gladstone would have been backed up by the enraged country, and the always impending agitation to disestablish the Peers as a legislative body would have received a dangerous momentum.

The Queen wrote to the Archbishop. "Considering the circumstances under which the measure has come to the House of Lords, the Queen cannot regard without the greatest alarm the probable effect of its absolute rejection in that House. Carried as it has been by an overwhelming and steady majority through the Commons, chosen expressly to speak the feeling of the country on the question, there seems no reason to believe that any fresh appeal to the people would lead to a different result. The rejection of the bill, therefore, would only serve to bring the two Houses into collision and so prolong the dangerous agitation of the subject."

These words, pregnant of application in the early future, are being quoted throughout the Liberal press as proof in the anticipation that the Queen, accepting the verdict of the country on home rule, will use all her power and personal influence to prevent the Lords from opposing it.—[S. F. Call.

## A New Fruit Preservative.

For the last year there has been a current of suppressed excitement in California fruit circles regarding the discovery by a well-known horticulturist of the State of a process which arrests decay in greenfruit and preserves it indefinitely without change of color or deterioration of flavor. The treatment is exceedingly cheap and is especially adapted to the transportation of green fruit in cars, doing away entirely with the expensive refrigerator system and the necessity of sending fruit, even the ripest by express or fast freight. We have several times examined and tasted of both apricots and cherries which had been preserved for several months by the process, and the fruit certainly sustains the claims for it, not a sign of decay being found, though it was dead ripe when picked and it had even begun to shrivel from the loss of moisture. A floating item in the current papers, purporting to come through A. T. Hatch, states that the preservative is a gas, the specific gravity of which is much heavier than that of air; but as the originator is not yet ready to give the particulars to the public we will await his pleasure before making further comments. It is understood that a powerful company is being organized, and that by this system time and distance will practically be annihilated in the green fruit business.—California Fruit Grower.

## A New Firearm.

The Elko Independent says that R. M. Catlin, of Tuscarora, Nev., has invented, perfected and patented one of the most complete, simple, compact and rapid-firing rifles on earth. By a simple device, the magazine, consisting of twelve to sixteen shots, can be discharged more rapidly than a man can count or the shot can be regulated so as to be fired one by one, slow or fast, as may be required. This gun is simple and accurate at long or short range, and has been tested in the last few days over three thousand times without failure in any particular. The penetration of the projectile is equal, if not superior, to any firearm yet brought out, and the range so far tested is from 500 to 1,000 yards.

## Louisiana's Sugar Crop and Bounties.

A Philadelphia Press special from New Orleans says: The new bounty law passed by the last Congress requires that all applications for the bounty must be filed with the Internal Revenue Department before July 1. They have been pouring in since the beginning of June at the rate of from twenty to fifty a day, and it is supposed that all of them have now been filed. There are 840 sugar plantations in Louisiana, but only about 600 have applied for the bounty, and it is probable that a number of these will make no application for the funds, as the sugar they turn out will not come within the provisions of the law requiring that it should contain ninety per cent of saccharine, and it would cost them too much to make the improvements needed to turn out a better grade of sugar upon which the bounty is paid. Nearly all of the large plantations using the old open-kettle process of manufacturing sugar have applied for the bounty, which would indicate that they expect between now and the grinding season to put in new and improved machinery. A capitalist here had arranged for the erection of a refinery for the low-grade sugars turned out by the small planters so that they would have the benefit of the bounty, but it was discovered that this could not be done under the law. The consequence is that the smaller farmers, those who cultivate under 200 acres and manufacture their own sugar, will be unable to secure any bounty.

Every family should be provided with some reliable remedy for bowel complaints. The want of such an article is the cause of much suffering, especially during the summer months. In almost every neighborhood some one has died with cramps or cholera morbus, before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. A fair trial will satisfy you that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, is unequalled for those diseases. It is also a certain cure for dysentery and diarrhoea. When reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Children like it. For sale by all Dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

## DOWN AT THE HEEL.

There is a prodigious number of persons who feel very much down at the heel just now. All they really need is a dose of St. Patrick's Pills to cleanse and renovate their system. It would do them more good than a dollar bottle of any blood purifier. For sale by all Dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

A suggestion: If you are troubled with rheumatism or a lame back allow us to suggest that you try the following simple remedy: Take a piece of flannel the size of the two hands, saturate it with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. It will produce a pleasant warmth and relieve you of all pain. Many severe cases have been cured in this way. The Pain Balm can be obtained from all Dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

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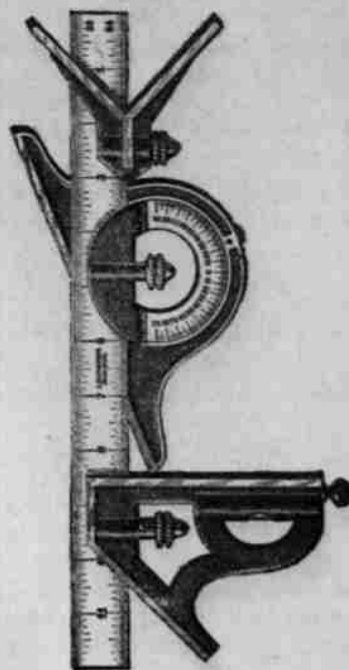
## Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association.

PERSONS RESIDING IN the out of town districts can become members and draw books from the circulating department by paying the regular dues quarterly in advance, also paying postage both ways on books drawn, and being responsible for all loss and damage of books in transit. 1878-44-15. H. A. FARMLEE, Secretary.

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A new invoice of Planet, Jr. Cultivators, and Horse Hoes, MANILA and SISAL ROPE, HIGH TEST KEROSENE OIL, CYCLONE WINDMILLS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS.

Lawn Mowers, Stoves, Tin Ware. Agents for the Best Brands of RUBBER HOSE.

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